

# SPORTS

## INTEREST IN RACES GROWS

The general public is beginning to wake up and take an interest in the coming race meet at Hilo on Friday and Saturday, January 1 and 2. Owners and those who make their living in dealing and caring for horses have, of course, been interested for some time and have watched the entries closely, but the general run of men who like a sporting event but don't trouble their heads very much about dope, are just beginning to realize that this meet is coming off in a short time and that to be there a start must be made in two weeks.

The two principal events will be on the first day. They are the \$1750 Merchant's stakes, weight for age, 1 1/4 mile and the free-for-all pace, best two in three heats, one mile, with a \$250 purse to the winner and the Holmes cup if the time is 1:18 or better.

The stake race is for named entries from Oahu, Maui and Hawaii. These are Adion, Maui, Bruner and Yola Girl, Honolulu; Frolic and Banonica, Hilo. So far as can be ascertained at present, Adion, the Maui entry is likely to start the favorite, Jockey McAniff, who is training him, is very confident of victory and states that he is only afraid that the gelding will make a fool of the field.

This may be put down as trainer's optimism, however. Adion is a fast runner and a good one at the distance but there are numbers of local sportsmen who do not see where he has a cinch by any means.

Bruner, who is being trained at the Honolulu ranch, will be shipped very shortly and will work out with Indigo for the last time this morning. There is quite a possibility that Jockey Ferreira, who rides horses with unknown names, may come from the Coast to ride Bruner.

Charlie David, owner of Yola Girl and Tribby Green and who wished to enter the latter, but put in Yola Girl when the other owners kicked, states that the Tribby mare is doing well but that Yola Girl has had a fit of the sulks lately and doesn't seem to come out of it.

Frolic and Banonica, the Hilo entries, are both doing well and their owners are gaining confidence that they will be there at the finish.

The big running event is attracting much attention but the harness bugs are talking about nothing but the pacing race. Waldo J., the oldtimer, was shipped on the Mauna Kea yesterday and will have time to get over his sea trip well before the race. It is not yet decided who will drive the Honolulu champion, but it is reported that Jim Quinn or Jack Gibson will hold the reins when the starter calls it a go.

There is quite a little sentiment attaching to this fast gelding. Ten years ago Waldo J. was at the zenith of his career on the Coast. Tom Hollinger, the sportsman placksmith, bought him and has been using him as a buggy horse ever since as he had no opportunity for racing him.

Tom and his family grew very much attached to the horse and Tom put a prohibitive figure on him when anybody talked about buying. Recently, however, Julian Monsarrat was a successful bidder for the horse and, while the price is not given out, it is known that it was a comparatively low figure, the other inducement being a promise made by Mr. Monsarrat that the old horse would have a good home and the best of care after the race.

The Hilo people have imported a younger horse to beat Waldo J. This is Harry Hurst, 2:14 1/2, which, as stated in the Advertiser yesterday morning, had arrived at Hilo on the steamer Enterprise. While this horse has a good record on the Coast, there are many who figure that he will have little chance with the grand old Waldo J. The long sea trip and the change of climate is likely to upset the animal, and it is not likely they say, that he will be acclimatized and fit for a hard race by the first of the year.

Charlie David has charge of the new importation at Hilo, and is doing his best to fit him for the big event. If there is anybody who can put the entry right for the hard race under new conditions, it should certainly be the genial Charlie.

The Japanese on Hawaii are taking a tremendous interest in the races, and there will be all kinds of entries for the Japanese events. Each of the plantations is sending its star performer to uphold its honor on the track, and large sums of money will change hands on these events, as each horse will have a large following of admiring and part-owning Japanese.

The program as arranged by Mr. Wright looks very good, and two days of fast and clean sport should be the result. Mr. Wright will arrive in Honolulu in a day or two to attend to business details in connection with the meet and see the Inter-Island people with regard to an excursion at a rate low enough to make it attractive to each and every sportsman who likes to see a horse race.

The following is the complete list of events:

**First Day—January 1.**  
First race—Half-mile, Hawaiian-bred. Purse, \$100.  
Second race—Half-mile Japanese race, sweepstake (seven to enter). Purse, \$100.  
Third race—One mile and a quarter, Merchant's Stakes. Purse, \$1750.  
Fourth race—Free-for-all Trot or Pace. Purse, \$250.  
Fifth race—One mile, Hawaiian-bred. Purse, \$250.  
Sixth race—One mile, Hurdle Race (six hurdles). Purse, \$100.  
Seventh race—Three-quarter mile, free-for-all. Purse, \$200.  
Eighth race—Three-quarter mile, Hawaiian-bred. Purse, \$100.  
**Second Day—January 2.**  
First race—Five-eighths mile, free-

## MARINES WIN IN LONG GAME

A remarkable game of baseball was played at Fort Shafter yesterday afternoon between the Marine and the Fort teams. It lasted fifteen innings and was won by the Marines by 8 to 7 in the last half of the fifteenth with two men down and the soldiers two runs ahead.

The first score was made by the Marines in the third inning. They batted out two but the soldiers came back with one in the fourth and three in the fifth which put them two in the lead. In the eighth the visitors tied the score and, as there was nothing doing in the ninth, they started in on a tenth period. The tenth, eleventh and twelfth innings went by without a score but in the thirteenth the home players scored a run and they looked to have victory in their grasp, but Shave came home on a neat bingle by Masak and the score was tied again.

In the first of the fifteenth the soldiers made two runs and this time it seemed certain that they would win but the Marines came up with fire in their eyes determined to do something. They did.

Suave and Winter both flew out and it looked sad for the visitors but Ludeman singled and then Masak delivered a terrific swat over center field that netted him two bags and sent Ludeman in. Masak's swat was a hard one but the one that Anderson handed out immediately afterwards was a regular snorter, it took him to third and sent Masak in, tying the score.

Only one man to put out but one on third. It was nip and tuck all right but Mike was there with a timely bingle and Anderson romped in, scoring the winning run after as pretty a piece of batting and running as the Fort Shafter diamond ever saw.

This is the second victory for the Marines on the soldiers' ground. The last time they played them they won by 13 to 6. The lineups were:

Marines—Shave, ss; Winter, 1b; Ludeman, 3b; Masak, 2b; Anderson, cf; Mike, lf; Svedman, cf; Boots, rf; Misner, p.

Fort Shafter—Lafitte, c; Lenn, ss; McCull, 2b; Durant, 3b; Glynn, 1b; Ellis, lf; McNab, cf; Oakley, rf; Ramsey, p.

Both pitchers twirled the full fifteen innings and both Misner and Ramsey put up a magnificent exhibition of coolness and endurance.

## COACH HAUGHTON GETS THE CREDIT

A very complete and interesting account of the Harvard victory over Yale appears in the Harvard Bulletin of Wednesday November 25. The entire game is carefully covered by description, photographs and diagrams and the front page presents one of the most remarkable football pictures ever taken.

This picture shows Kennard in the act of kicking the goal that won the game. Kennard is standing well back of the line, on his right foot, while his left is still poised in the air after the kick. The ball is seen distinctly rising over the breaking up line and not more than twelve feet above the ground.

One of the most interesting features of the story is that, perhaps unconsciously, the writer gives the credit for the victory to Coach Haughton. The following extract from the story brings out the farsightedness and keen discrimination of the coach.

"In spite of all these reasons which advised against the chance, Mr. Haughton saw an opportunity which might never come again and he took advantage of it by sending Kennard to take Ver Wiebe's place. The result was the score which won the game."

"This was only one of the many instances in which the judgment of the Harvard coach played an important part in winning the game. Towards the end of the second half when Yale, by the long punts of Coy, had forced Harvard back almost against her own goal posts, the time came when it was essential for some Harvard man to kick the ball just as far out as it could possibly be carried. Then Mr. Haughton sent Sprague on the field to take Corbett's place. Sprague can kick the ball, but he is very light and inexperienced and during most of the season he has been incapacitated on account of an injured knee; but he took his place on the team, stood well behind his own goal line, and in the face of the fierce Yale attack kicked the ball fifty-five yards, so that it landed on Harvard's forty-five-yard line. A few minutes later, Sprague, having accomplished the thing which he was sent in to do, retired in favor of Leslie, who played out the game and was rushing the ball ahead when time was called."

for all. Purse, \$150.  
Second race—Half-mile Japanese Race (for Japanese saddle ponies; no race horses allowed). Purse, \$50.  
Third race—One and one-half miles, free-for-all. Purse, \$250.  
Fourth race—Half-mile Pony Race. Purse, \$20.  
Fifth race—Three-quarter mile, Hawaiian-bred. Purse, \$150.  
Sixth race—One mile, Luna Race (four to enter). Purse, \$50.  
Seventh race—Three-quarter mile, free-for-all. Purse, \$200.  
Eighth race—Half-mile, Hawaiian-bred. Purse, \$100.  
Ninth race—Half-mile, Japanese race (any jockey can ride; six to start). Purse, \$100.  
Tenth race—Cowboy Race (for cowboy ponies only). Purse, \$25.

## THE OUTLOOK FOR CONGRESS

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25. —Extra sessions of Congress, such as that which President-elect Taft has promised to call next spring, always tower high in public interest. Officially they are called "extraordinary sessions." There has been hardly an extra session that did not develop something of historic importance, to be recalled and expatiated upon, long after the ordinary sessions of the Federal lawmaking bodies have been forgotten. For that reason the people have been educated to look upon an extra session as a very noteworthy incident of any administration at Washington.

And yet an extra session of Congress in action is generally very tame and uninteresting to the look-on in Washington. It rarely has half the interest to visitors, or even to the case-hardened residents of the national capital, that a regular session has. It may not be so with the extra session of the first year of the Taft administration, but, all the same, the signs point to many exceedingly dull, dreary days on the hill where the Capitol stands. Manufacturers and merchants will be deeply concerned over the raising or lowering of duties on articles, mostly of strange names. A fraction one way or another can easily precipitate a protest of vociferous proportions. In the long run all these things affect the millions of plain people, who have to foot the bills, but the plain people are generally very indifferent to such matters of legislation. If they have any tearing and tearing to do, it will probably come long after the revision law has been signed and after newspapers and orators have dinned it into their heads that their representatives down at Washington have given somebody else the long end of the tariff bargain.

Want Their Mileage Early.

The Rules Committee is the governing body, through which the Speaker makes his wishes effective. The Mileage Committee attends to the little matter of twenty cents a mile for the entire distance traveled by every member and delegates in coming to attend the session. It was intended that this "gratuity," as it is commonly called, should be cut off, when the salaries of Congressmen were raised from \$5000 to \$7500 a year. But the provision abolishing it was beautifully juggled and your \$7500 statesman or politician is still as keen as ever to get it. The money can not be paid without the O. K. of the Mileage Committee and therefore its members are always announced as soon as that of any other committee. The mileage, amounting to as much as \$600 or \$700 for some of the Pacific Coast keeps Senators and members in pocket money for the earlier part of the session.

The House will be working hard for the first two or three weeks. It will meet Monday and every other week day and have no adjournments, except for Sunday, from the time that the Ways and Means Committee brings the completed bill from its rooms in the old office building, either up the broad asphalted way of New Jersey avenue, or through the subterranean tunnel, and introduces it in the House till the last roll has been called on its passage.

Meanwhile the Senate will be working very leisurely indeed. Its reorganization will consist largely of finding committee places for Senators and also of looking out that Senators secure comfortable and cozy committee rooms. Those are two subjects very dear to your United States Senator. The longer he wears a toga the harder he will fight and the more wiles he will pull, both to get desirable committee assignments and, also, a nice committee room. That matter may occupy a couple of weeks, but there will be little indication of it in the Senate, for the work will be done by carefully selected committees of oldsters, one for the Republicans and one for the Democrats, who will see to it that no new comer gets anything that can make him feel at all uppish.

Nominations to be Ratified.

For a time the Senate will almost certainly be adjourning every Thursday till the following Monday. It would adjourn earlier but for the fact that the constitution forbids either House of Congress to adjourn for more than three days at a time without the consent of the other. There will be some executive business to dispose of—perhaps a treaty or two to be ratified and undoubtedly several large batches of nominations from President Taft to be confirmed.

As soon as the House has its last roll call on the Payne revision bill—for the new tariff law will be known as the Payne law in honor of the Ways and Means chairman—the Senate Finance Committee will begin to "spunk up." How long that committee will require to go over the Payne bill is a matter of conjecture. The prospects are that it will not be more than two or three weeks. Much will depend upon the extent to which the Finance Committee wishes to rewrite the House measure and the number of witnesses it hears.

Almost from the day that the Senate and the Finance Committee get the Payne bill the House will begin adjourning for three days at a stretch—unless President Taft recommends in his message legislation other than on the tariff. That is what the House did at the last extra session of note—that of 1897, when the Dingley law was passed. It enables members who live a day's ride or so from Washington to go home and attend to their own business contests in conference, which conference is usually composed of either three or five members of the Ways and Means Committee and a similar number of the Finance Committee. It was so with the Wilson bill and again with the Dingley bill. But not only are standpatters in the saddle in the Senate and the House, but they are now standpatters, who enjoy very amiable relations and who think along about the same lines. They have been cooperating as never before in the preliminary work of gathering data for a "scientific revision" (a favorite Standpat term just now), and it may happen that they will break some records next summer in cooperating toward the speedy enactment of a new tariff law.

Election of a Speaker.

The Senate and House must both organize as soon as Congress meets in extra session, for it will be the first session of a new Congress. The House will proceed to that task speedily. It has more to do in the organization line than has the Senate, but generally does it more speedily. The Senate always has a presiding officer, ready to take up the gavel. The House at the beginning of a Congress, has no presiding officer and the very first thing must choose one. That will be done in two or three roll calls, for the Republicans caucus, which will meet a few days in advance, will have nominated, not only a candidate for Speaker, but candidates for half a dozen offices, including clerk, sergeant-at-arms, chaplain, doorkeeper, and postmaster.

One day will suffice for that work and for the swearing in of members and for the great biennial lottery in which 391 members will draw their seats for the next two years. But the House is powerless to enact any legislation till after its committees have been announced. That is the Speaker's privilege, as he selects the men for every committee. There may be a fight on the adoption of the rules next spring, but the chances are that wise old "Uncle Joe" will be able to squelch all the rule reformers before Congress meets and that, after some demonstrations of hostility, the House will by resolution adopt the rules of the 60th Congress.

It almost goes without saying that the Speaker will appoint only those committees that have to do with legislation suggested in the President's message. For it is a practice, generally adhered to, that an extra session of Congress shall consider little business outside of that for which the President called it together. That means the Speaker will appoint only the Ways and Means, the Rules, and the Mileage and Accounts committees. He can do that in short order. The Ways and Means membership will be about the same as in the present Congress and will deal with the revision, which probably will be the only legislative matter mentioned in President Taft's message.

Will Tolerate No "Butting In."

It is only once in a decade, or thereabouts that the Ways and Means Committee is called upon to repeal the silver purchase clause. The Senate Democrats were nearly all Silverites. There were enough of them, with Silver Republicans, to make a clear majority. But Mr. Cleveland picked off the Democrats one by one till the majority had become a minority. Just before the re-

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phrasing that, when any legislation such as a tariff bill is on the way. They never take the pains to emphasize that most legislation of that character has to come from the House, by provision of the constitution, and that the Senate, even if it be the bulwark of vested interests, as has been claimed, legislates much more carefully than the House and, in many instances, much better.

Long Discussion in Senate.

The tariff debate in the Senate will almost certainly last two or three weeks, perhaps a month or even two months, and during all that time, as well as during the deliberations of the Finance Committee, the House will be meeting formally every three days and promptly adjourning for three days more.

As soon as the last Senate roll-call on the Payne bill has been taken, the usually long and earnest struggle in conference begins. The conferees may take a week or a month to adjust their differences, during which both Senate and House may enjoy three-day recesses. All the tariff bills of recent years have been passed only after committee has a chance to get into the limelight—when the tariff is being revised—and it naturally keeps all the glory for itself. They will resent any "butting in" except from the Speaker. Members of the very powerful Appropriations Committee, for instance, must sit with folded hands. Of course, an individual member, or two, who bestir himself greatly, may gain some notoriety and, perhaps, some reputation of importance, in connection with the proceedings, but it is very improbable that anyone in the House, except the Speaker and the Ways and Means Republicans, will exert any notable influence in fashioning the bill.

The Senate leaders will be chiefly three—Senators Aldrich of Rhode Island, chairman of Finance; Hale of Maine, a member thereof, and Culberson of Texas, who will be the leader of the Senate minority. There is more probability of individual Senators, outside of the Finance Committee, exerting some positive influence in shaping the tariff bill than of a like occurrence in the House.

The Dingley law was enacted under very similar circumstances to those under which the Payne law will be passed. Its chronology may therefore be worth while, as indicating something of what may be expected of next spring's extra session. The extra, or first, session of the Fifty-fifth Congress was called to meet March 15, 1897, by President McKinley, eleven days after he was inaugurated. Representative Dingley of Maine, chairman of Ways and Means, introduced bill No. 379, "to provide revenue for the government and to encourage the industries of the United States," on March 18. It had been prepared by the Republican of the committee previous to that time, and No. 379 represented the deliberate judgment of the committee. It was formally reported to the House Friday, March 19, there having been a meeting of the full committee in the meantime, at which the Democrats of the committee were given the courtesy of having a first look at the measure.

Discussion on the Dingley Bill.

The House debate on the bill began Monday, March 22, and was concluded with the passage of the bill March 31. The House had met at 10 o'clock daily and had held evening sessions from 8 till 11 for purposes of debate. The Senate received the bill April 1 and it was immediately referred to the Finance Committee, which reported it back to the Senate May 4. The Senate debate on the bill, which had virtually been rewritten by Senator Aldrich, was not concluded till July 7. The conferees were forthwith appointed, but did not reach an agreement till July 19.

Senate and House thereupon entered into a debate on the conference report, and it was July 24 before that report had been finally accepted by both houses. It was signed by President McKinley the same day, which day the extra session adjourned.

While both branches of Congress were almost as strongly Republican then as now, the chances favor a more speedy enactment at next spring's session. President Taft will likely have the Payne law by the middle of June, perhaps earlier.

The Wilson law was enacted at the regular, or long session, of the Fifty-third Congress. It assembled December 4, 1893, and lasted till August 28 of the following year. The Republicans have become very chary of framing a tariff bill at a regular session of Congress. It can be done only at the long session, which meets in December, after a President is inaugurated, and generally runs up to within a few months of the next Congressional election. The formal party claim always is that there is not sufficient opportunity for calm deliberation over a tariff bill at a regular session, but a stronger reason is that if the people get mad when they at last find out what a tariff law contains, there is time for their anger to cool before election, provided the work is done in an extra session. Otherwise with public sentiment aroused right in the midst of a campaign, the party that enacted the tariff law will almost certainly be defeated in the election for Congress.

Gave Democrats the House.

That was the case with the McKinley tariff law. It has been declared a very fair tariff law, but there was great popular misunderstanding of it, which the Republicans could not dispel in time to have their case decided on its merits at the elections for the Fifty-second Congress, and the Democrats came into the control of the House by an almost unprecedented majority. There was a little analogy with the situation at the close of the Fifty-third Congress, when the Republicans used the Wilson tariff bill to great advantage and won a tremendous majority at the elections for the Fifty-fourth Congress.

A notable extra session of the last twenty years was that during the first year of Cleveland's second administration, when the Democrats controlled both branches of Congress. It was called August 7, 1893, to repeal the silver purchase clause. The Senate Democrats were nearly all Silverites. There were enough of them, with Silver Republicans, to make a clear majority. But Mr. Cleveland picked off the Democrats one by one till the majority had become a minority. Just before the re-

## ENGINEERS VISIT POWER HOUSE

The Hawaiian Engineering Association held their regular monthly meeting at their rooms in the Kapoian building last evening, the subject for discussion being the Westinghouse-Parsons steam turbine. W. C. Hair, who wrote the paper and was to have read the same, was unfortunately called to return to Pittsburgh on the Aneanea and the paper was presented for him by A. Gartley.

The paper itself was very interesting and a valuable contribution to the papers of the engineering association, combining a popular description of the Westinghouse-Parsons turbine with a scientific comparison of the results obtained under different conditions of operation. Altogether it was a timely subject well presented.

After the reading of the paper and a limited discussion, the members of the association went to the powerhouse of the Hawaiian Electric Company, where Mr. Hair had recently installed a 750 K. W., 2200 volt, alternating current turbo-electric generator, built by the Westinghouse Machine Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. This machine was shown in active operation carrying the entire load of the Hawaiian Electric Company.

In view of the recent large increase in the business of the electric company and the prospective increase that will come from the increased population drawn to Honolulu by the Federal improvements, the company in April of this year placed orders for this machine, which has now been in operation about one month and represents an increase practically equal to the original capacity of the plant. The rated capacity of the new turbo-generator is 15,000 16-candle power lamps, but the real capacity, counting overload, is about 24,000 16-candle power lamps.

This turbine is of a type similar to those installed in the Mauritania and the other large transatlantic steamers which have recently operated so successfully in reducing the records previously established. Very little can be seen on the outside, as the turbine itself looks like a large horizontal cylinder through which a shaft runs, and on top of this cylinder there are two valves which open and close, admitting the steam in puffs to the turbine. At one end there is a vertical governor to regulate the speed and on the other end an extension of the shaft is fitted with the electric generator, which is of the revolving field type entirely enclosed. The machine operates at 1800 revolutions per minute, the turbine flanges revolving at the rate of four miles a minute, and when both steam valves are open has an ultimate capacity of 2000 horse-power. It occupies a space of about six feet by twenty-four feet, thus clearly demonstrating one of the strong claims of the turbine builders that much less floor space is occupied per horse-power than with reciprocating engines.

The machine operates with no vibration and very little noise, the only perceptible sounds being the opening and closing of the valves admitting steam and the suction of the air drawn in from outside the building and forced through the generator to keep it cool.

In conjunction with the turbine a very complete condensing and vacuum system has been installed, the very low vacuum of twenty-nine pounds being easily maintained. This system is known as the wet and dry system, the air pump simply handling the air from the condenser and a small recirculating pump the condensed water. This very high vacuum is essential to the economical operation of the turbine. The uniformity in the rotation of the turbine itself makes it possible to produce lights with absolutely no flicker or variation in voltage.

This turbine is the first to be installed in the Territory and the engineers, after inspection, were unanimous in the opinion that the makers of this apparatus are to be congratulated upon the perfection of their output.

The electric company within the past year has added several other improvements, including the doubling of their ice tank capacity and the building of a new boiler room, all of which were thrown open for the inspection of the engineers.

Colds Are Dangerous.

If more people would make an attempt to get rid of the colds from which they are suffering, as a result of this changeable weather, there would be a decided decrease in the number of cases of pneumonia. A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold and all danger of its hanging on until spring and resulting in pneumonia may be avoided. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

A hundred mules for the War Department are expected to arrive by the Lurline.

peal was passed and the work of the extra session concluded, in early November, Senator Teller, of Colorado, then a Republican, who is now about to retire from the Senate as a Democrat, announced that he had come to Washington with a good supply of winter clothing. He was sure he would need it before the repeal bill became law. The same day the bill passed, the late Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, who, like Mr. Teller, was an ardent silver man, paraded one of the Capitol corridors, announcing fiercely that a certain hot place would freeze over before such an enactment would be sanctioned by the Senate. In a few hours, however, the Senate had voted and Mr. Cleveland had won the greatest victory of either of his administrations.

Roosevelt's Extra Session.

President Roosevelt called but one extra session. That was of the Fifty-eighth Congress, and assembled November 9, 1903. He hoped to speed the enactment of Cuban reciprocity legislation. It made the leaders of the Senate and House very angry, and they spent the month of November in doing nothing. The regular session, which became the second of that Congress, assembled December 9.